

MINE GUARD SHOOTSDOWN INNOCENT LAD

Boy Dangerously Wounded and Strikers Are Infuriated.

WAS NOT AIDING IN ATTACK

Wilkesbarre Miners Aroused by the Coal Police—man's Act.

MOB SETS TRESTLE AFIRE

Injured Youngster Has a Chance for Life—Men Who Used Guns Held—Attacks Made on the Murray Plant—Crowd Responds With Pistols.

WILKESBARRE, June 6.—A boy named Charles McCann, aged twelve, was shot through the chest at 8:20 this evening, presumably by a Coal and Iron policeman at the Stanton mine, in the outskirts of the city.

The boy is said to have been thirty yards away when the shot came from the vicinity of the fence. As far as can be learned the boy was not joining in any attack on the fence at the time.

Wild Excitement.

Instantly there was the wildest excitement in the crowd of strikers gathered about. In ten minutes a mob of 3,000 people had assembled, yelling and shouting for vengeance. An alarm was turned in to the police and the chief with twelve men responded in a patrol wagon.

To this force was added the patrolmen of the vicinity, making about 20 in all. The patrol wagon was forced through the crowd and passed through the gates into the mine property inclosure.

Four men who were shooting at the time the boy was wounded were taken out of the inclosure at the rear and hurried away. They were later locked up at headquarters.

Crowd Grows Furious.

There was a big crowd around the police station, and it would have been dangerous to bring them in then. The crowd at the mine became more and more furious.

Vice President Rumsavage, of the Mine Workers' Union of this district, and National Committeeman Fallon, hurried to the scene, but at present they have made little headway in allaying the excitement.

The mob set fire to the trestle leading from the culm bank, but firemen have the flames now under control. The breaker is 200 feet from the trestle, and is not now in danger. Both trestle and breaker are outside the fence.

The boy McCann was taken to Mercy Hospital, where the physicians say there is a chance of his recovery.

Attacks have been made on the Stanton mine for two nights back. Night before last a section of the fence was burned.

Murray Mine Attacked.

A mob attacked the fence of the Murray mine this evening. The fence was set on fire about 6:45, and was put out by the fire department. At 8:30 the fence was fired again. The Coal and Iron police during the second blaze fired revolvers over the heads of the crowd. The strikers responded with five revolver shots. No one was hit.

A chemical engine put out the fire after 130 yards of the fence had been destroyed. The fire was started by boys, while a crowd of 2,000 people on the nearby hills cheered them on. The firemen were reviled and hooted when they reached the scene.

The four Coal and Iron policemen arrived at police headquarters tonight at a little before midnight. They were at once charged with the shooting of the boy McCann. They are John Nair, William Simmick, E. H. Evans, and Thomas O'Brien, all of Philadelphia.

They had been taken by a roundabout road from the mine to the city, and when they arrived at police headquarters the crowd which had been waiting their arrival had diminished, and the prisoners were hustled in so rapidly that there was no opportunity for a demonstration.

Were at the Fence.

The evidence on which they were arrested was that they were stationed at the point of the fence whence the shots came. The deputies were surprised to learn that anybody was shot. They said that they saw a number of persons tearing down the fence and fired over their heads.

Each deputy said he fired, and one of them said he fired two shots with 38-caliber revolvers. They had among them 58 extra rounds of cartridges. There were fourteen Coal and Iron policemen in all within the stockade. The prisoners will be arraigned tomorrow morning.

The crowd is still hanging about the Stanton mine, many of them believing the prisoners are still within the stockade. Nothing but the utmost maneuvering of the police avoided a lynching, for if the infuriated mob had got anybody who looked as though he were under arrest his shirt would have been short.

Women Cry for Vengeance.

The most furious of all the crowd were the women. Their shrill cries for vengeance and bitter denunciations of the police rang out incessantly over all the turmoil. One of the policemen said that they had come up from Philadelphia yesterday, and only reached the Stanton colliery at 5 o'clock this evening.

GENERAL GOMEZ DESIRES PENSION POSTPONED

Fears Generous Action of Cuban Congress Will Create an Unpleasant Precedent.

HAVANA, June 5.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has written a letter to General Carrillo, senator from Santa Clara, saying that the generous action of the house of representatives in granting him a life pension is likely to result in a number of claims being brought against the government, and it would be better to avoid creating difficulty for the government by such a measure, which would establish a precedent.

He has, he adds, the right to be paid just as all the rest of the revolutionary army have, but he could not accept a betterment of his own situation at the expense of creating difficulty for the government.

Therefore he asked General Carrillo to use his influence in the senate to have the matter postponed.

PRESIDENT UNABLE TO FORCE ARBITRATION

Law Under Which Petitioners Acted Repealed.

Interstate Commerce Commission Can Offer Services, But Only If Requested by Both Sides.

NEW YORK, June 5.—At the Interstate Commerce Commission's office in Washington, D. C., it was discovered today that the law of October 1, 1888, under which the Board of Trade and Transportation, petitioned President Roosevelt to act "to the end that the public may be relieved from the increasing loss and injury that threaten to result from a continuation of the conditions at present existing in the anthracite coal regions," had been repealed in 1898.

An Opportunity Offered.

It was also discovered that the law repealing the earlier statute afforded an opportunity for the Interstate Commerce Commission to use its services in bringing about a settlement of disputes between transportation companies and their employees, but only if the disputants agree to submit their troubles to such arbitration or to a regular board of three arbitrators.

There is nothing in the statute of 1888, as there was nothing in that of 1898, particularly referring to miners as railroad employees, and to lay reading the statute of 1898 appears to relate only to train operatives of railroad companies, but it was said in Washington that there was a possibility that the Commission could act, or at least make the offer of its services in the present dispute.

President Roosevelt has not yet received the memorial from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, requesting him to appoint a commission for the purpose of settling the coal strike. No official statement has been made on the subject at the White House, but when he does receive the resolutions it is more than probable that he will send the New York organization a letter courteously declining to enter into the controversy in any way.

A similar request was made of the President by the same organization during President McKinley's administration, and the latter declined to meddle in any way whatever, deeming it unwise to interfere in any way between employer and employee.

Senator Hanna said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the suggestion that a Federal commission be appointed except from the statements published in the newspapers.

FRENCH DEPUTIES HAVE A FREE FIGHT

Challenge and Boxing of An Agreement Reached Between Men and Packers.

Stories, However, Differ as to Just What Occurred—Comte de Dion's Account.

PARIS, June 5.—There was a scene today at the sitting of the ninth bureau, which was held to examine the validity of the election of M. Cloutier, in the fourth arrondissement of Paris. M. Lagrange, deputy for Cotes-du-Nord, exclaimed: "The Republicans are ruffians and traitors who have sold themselves to a foreigner."

The Republicans present protested, whereupon M. Lagrange shouted in an excited manner: "The President of the Republic is a robber; yes, a robber." A free fight followed, in which the Socialist, M. Meslier, attached Comte de Dion and M. Millevoye. Blows were exchanged.

Afterward M. Millevoye sent Comte de Dion and M. Lagrange to his seconds to Deputy Bachmont, who responded with such vulgarity that Comte de Dion boxed his ears. This is the written account of Comte de Dion and M. Lagrange.

M. Bachmont gives a different version of the affair, which is supported by Deputies Meslier, Meunier and Mallon, who were witnesses of the scene.

POPE GRANTS AUDIENCE TO AMERICAN MISSION

Governor Taft and His Associates Received at the Vatican.

AMBASSADORIAL HONORS PAID

Head of the Party Assures the Holy Father That the Church Has Nothing to Fear in the Philippines—Interchange of Addresses.

ROME, June 5.—Governor Taft and his associates on the commission appointed to interview the Pope on the question of settling the matter of church property in the Philippine Islands had an interview with his holiness at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The visitors afterward called on Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and returned to their hotel at 2 o'clock.

Ambassadorial Honors.

The Pope received the American mission with honors paid to ambassadors, and was most cordial in his manner. Governor Taft handed to his holiness a letter from President Roosevelt, accompanied by eight richly-bound volumes of the President's works.

Governor Taft expressed satisfaction at seeing the Pope and respect for his enlightened policy, which had been characterized during the twenty-five years of his pontificate by a desire to help all humanity. He then approached the questions raised in the Philippines in consequence of the change in sovereignty, which, he said, it would be wise to settle in a conference between the church and state.

The separation of church and state, he added, was absolutely necessary under the Constitution of the United States, but this did not indicate any hostility toward the church. The founders of the United States had considered religion to be the foundation of the morality of its citizens.

Ever Protected Churches.

The Government had ever encouraged and protected all churches even more than in other countries where the separation of church and state did not exist.

Governor Taft then pointed out the success of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States as proof that the church had nothing to fear from the annexation of the Philippines.

The Pope, in reply, thanked President Roosevelt for his letter and books, which were much appreciated. The founders of the United States had considered religion to be the foundation of the morality of its citizens.

He had, he said, a fervid desire to aid the American Government in every possible way in the successful administration of the Philippines. He assured the commission that the questions brought forward would be considered in a spirit of conciliation, with the full intention of arriving at a satisfactory result.

Unable to Reply.

For the moment he was unable to reply in detail to the questions which should naturally be submitted by the commission to the cardinals and which would be fully considered with due deliberation. He assured Governor Taft that he might be perfectly confident that the questions would be considered with the keenest desire to arrive at a definite arrangement.

The commission then withdrew. The interview lasted forty minutes. The Pope seemed to be in excellent health, and he was in good spirits. He spoke with great animation in referring to the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

The commission then visited Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, and handed to him the questions and instructions they had received from their own Government. The conference will begin next week.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS END THEIR STRIKE

Change in Methods.

From what was learned it is evident that the Navy Department does not, in this case at least, intend to follow the regular practice of making public the entire record of findings, opinions, and recommendations of the court of inquiry.

The Italian government has expressed a great interest in the result of the court of inquiry's investigation, but it will not be given any information until Admiral Crowsfield has taken his ships from Italian jurisdiction.

CHICAGO, June 5.—With shouts that could be heard a block away, the 600 members of Teamsters' Union No. 10 ratified an agreement with the meat packers today, and the meat war came to an end. A compromise, effected at an all-night session of the conflicting parties and local arbitrators, was passed by a unanimous vote of the union.

Meat soon after began to go out of the stock yards on wagons mounted by union drivers. Harmony was complete among the men, and satisfaction at the end of the controversy was expressed by both sides.

Despite the settlement today the prospects of a great general strike involving thousands of stock yards employees, such as was predicted at various stages of the teamsters' troubles, were said to be good. It was reported that a general strike might be called Monday.

REBELLION SERIOUS IN KWANGSI PROVINCE

Yuan Shih Kai Asks That Officials Be Degraded—Honors for the Li Family.

PEKIN, June 5.—According to French reports the rebellion in the province of Kwangsi is serious. The American consul at Canton, Mr. McWade, telegraphed that General Shu has left Lungchow, where he has long been encamped. The rebels have withdrawn to the west and north.

Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of Chi-li, has memorialized the throne asking that several high officials, including a prefect, be degraded, one of them permanently, for complicity in the revolt in southern Chi-li.

On account of the sacrifices made by the family of the late Li Hung Chang, in order to contribute to the education of Chinese, the family has been raised to the first of the hereditary ranks. The sons of the late Chinese statesman have been promised further promotion in order to encourage others.

SECRETARY OF NAVY MOODY UPHOLDS NAVAL OFFICERS

Disapproves Part of Findings of Court of Inquiry in Venice Row.

NO FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

Nothing to Be Made Public of Report Until American Vessels Have Left Italian Waters—Authorities Likely to Be Dissatisfied.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has disapproved part of the conclusions of the court of inquiry which investigated the alleged misconduct at Venice of the four officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, who were sentenced by an Italian judge to terms of imprisonment, and afterward pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel. In the conclusions disapproved, the court found fault with the accused officers on account of their actions at Venice. Mr. Moody has also ordered that no further proceedings be taken against them.

No News at Present.

In view of the Secretary's action in the case, it has been determined not to make public anything on the subject until after the squadron of American vessels now at Naples, under command of Rear Admiral Crowsfield, has left Italian waters. The supposition that the Italian authorities will be dissatisfied with the Secretary of the Navy's virtual exoneration of the men who were convicted and sentenced in an Italian court for the same offense is responsible for the decision to get Admiral Crowsfield's ships away from Italy before the seal of secrecy is removed.

Stay Will Be Short.

By order of the Navy Department the stay of the European squadron in Italian waters will be cut short, and Admiral Crowsfield has called the department that he will be able to leave Naples by tomorrow. This course of the naval authorities shows the extraordinary importance attached by them to the probable effect of the publication of Secretary Moody's disposition of the case.

In view of the information from Admiral Crowsfield it was decided yesterday that no statement about the investigation should be given to the press tomorrow, so that it cannot be published in Italian newspapers, or communicated to the government at Rome by the Italian embassy here, until all the American ships have left the waters of that country.

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NEW YORK CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN TODAY

Senator Platt and Governor Odell to Meet and Hold Conferences With Other Politicians.

NEW YORK, June 5.—It was evident from developments in Republican State political circles today, that, beginning with tomorrow, the campaign is to take shape. Governor Odell is expected to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tomorrow morning.

He will be engaged on a number of matters, and in the evening, the governor, with Senator Platt, State Chairman Barn, and others, will take up Republican State politics. Senator Platt opened the ball this afternoon by saying:

"While I have had no communication whatever with Governor Odell on the subject of his nomination, I am firmly convinced, as I have been all along, that he should be renominated. A nomination is equivalent to election, for this is a Republican year."

BRITISH SEND HORSES BACK TO LATHROP

Animals at New Orleans Returned to the Extensive Remount Station in Missouri.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—All the British mules and horses here intended for South Africa, were shipped today for Lathrop, Mo., where about 7,500 acres of American soil have been under British lease and control and several colossal barns, as well as feed pens, troughs, and pumping windmills have been constructed for their use.

At Bonham, Tex., at one time there was an immense plant erected, which served as a remount station until the Captain Smith scandal came to light, and Texas went by default.

Then Lathrop, Mo., became the center of the remount work. As many as 15,000 head of horses and mules have grazed at Lathrop at one time. Three hundred men were employed. From Chalmette the British shipments were 7,000 and 8,000 head a month.

Captain Eden, commanding the British here last night left for Washington. The other officers go hence to Kansas City, where they will report to Colonel Lebarough, and thence to New York, where they will take a steamer for England.

SURRENDER IN CAPE COLONY

The Effect of the Peace Agreement There is Satisfactory.

PRETORIA, June 5.—Reports from the Cape Colony as to the effect of the peace agreement are very satisfactory. Commandant Fouché has surrendered, and many others are coming into the British lines daily.

STEEL PLATE MEN MEET.

Waldorf-Astoria Conference Decides Not to Raise Prices.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steel plate men met today at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, as one of them reported after the meeting, decided not to advance prices. About fifteen men were present, including representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and Jones & Laughlin.

The United States Steel Corporation produces about one-half of the total output in the steel and has a majority vote in determining prices. The pool minimum price has been \$17.8 per 100 pounds, and some of the members recently suggested advancing this to \$18.

To this the United States Steel Corporation was opposed, and it carried its point today.

MR. W. A. GALT PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON

Retired Jeweler Was Here on a Visit to Friends.

Had Been Making His Home at Keswick, Va., a Retreat Near Charlottesville.

Walter Allen Galt, a retired member of the well-known firm of Galt & Brother, jewelers, 1167 Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease. The end came suddenly. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Mr. Galt was a son of the late Matthew W. Galt, the founder of the jewelry establishment that has long been patronized by the social set of Washington. He was extremely popular among his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was in his forty-sixth year and leaves a widow, the daughter of the late A. T. Britton, two sons and a daughter. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Reginald Fendall, and his two brothers, Messrs. Norman and Sterling Galt.

Born in Washington.

Born in this city in 1856, Mr. Galt was educated at the Emerson Institute, where he graduated with honors. He was also a graduate of Princeton, being a member of the class of 1878. While at college he took an active part in athletics as well as attaining a high rank in his studies. There, as throughout his entire life, Mr. Galt was a man of most attractive and engaging personality and was universally popular.

After graduating at Princeton he returned to this city and entered into active partnership with his brothers in the management of the jewelry store. Here he remained until several years ago, when, owing to failing health, he retired from business and took up his residence at Keswick, Va., a beautiful retreat on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, but a short distance from Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia.

He was much devoted to the property which he bought there, and it was with difficulty that he could be induced to leave it to return the visits of his many friends in this city. He left Keswick about five days ago, apparently in good health, to come to Washington on business. While on the train he learned of the death of his old schoolmate and lifelong friend, Dr. T. Ritchie Stone, and was much affected by it.

As late as Wednesday afternoon he was seen in the store on Pennsylvania Avenue chatting with some of the older customers who happened in at the time. Even then, however, he complained of a slight indisposition, which developed rapidly, compelling him to take to his bed that night. Despite all that the physicians could do he sank rapidly and passed away yesterday afternoon.

GRANT TO KITCHENER MADE AFTER FIGHT

DIFFICULTIES BEFORE NEW SHIPPING TRUST

Canadian Government Willing to Aid a Fast Line of Steamers to the Dominion.

LONDON, June 6.—The "Daily Mail" this morning devotes an editorial to the subject of how England can recover the Atlantic trade. It thinks it would be wise not to build yet too high hopes on the Cunard scheme, though every patriotic Englishman will wish it success, but the difficulties in the way are very great.

At the same time it is an open question whether the hour has not come to do what the United States, France, and Russia are doing, and reserve the shipping trade between the British ports throughout the world for ships which are undisputedly under the British flag, and enact a clause directing that foreigners shall not hold more than a certain modest proportion of a British line. Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, is reported as saying that the new Atlantic shipping plan involves the acquisition of the Cunard Line by a group of British capitalists as the nucleus of a purely imperial combination, and the establishment of a fast passenger service to Canada. He added that a fast Canadian service is now receiving the earnest attention of the Canadian government. Any such plan could be made on the initiative of the Canadian government.

RESULTS OF GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Joseph M. Terrell, Formerly Secretary of State, Nominated Over Dupont Guerry.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—In the Democratic primaries held throughout the State of Georgia today, the Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, formerly secretary of state, was nominated by a large majority over Dupont Guerry, a lawyer of Macon, and J. H. Estill, proprietor of the "Savannah Morning News." It amounted practically to a landslide for Mr. Terrell.

Col. L. F. Livingston swept the Fifth Congress district, carrying every county over his opponent, C. I. Brannan. In the Tenth district the indications are that Representative Fleming has been defeated by a narrow margin, by T. W. Hardwick, but the official vote may be necessary to determine the result.

Messrs. Lester, Griggs, Lewis, Adams, Bartlett, Maudox, Howard, Tate, and Brantley were renominated without opposition. Senator Clay polled the solid Democratic vote of the State.

COLOMBIANS MAY ATTACK NICARAGUA

Latter Republic Accused of Aiding Former's Rebels.

Insurgent Forces Mysteriously Disappear From Chiriqui Grande—Commerce Restrictions Removed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Advises from Bocas del Toro are to the effect that the revolutionist forces which have for some time been entrenched at Chiriqui Grande have withdrawn, and that the restrictions upon commerce and the virtualization of plantations have been removed by the government.

The retreat of the rebels from their camp near Bocas came in the nature of a complete surprise. Their position was a strong one, and they were supposed to be in a position to remain. When it was discovered that they had broken camp the authorities at Bocas rescinded the rules which had restricted shipping, and granted planters at Chiriqui and other points permission to restart their plantations.

It is reported at Bocas that Colombia will attack Nicaragua, holding the latter responsible for the recent ill-fated expedition which landed on the isthmus. The Colombian invaders of Nicaragua expect the support of those Nicaraguans who are opposed to Zelaya.

SHOT TO DEATH. THEN NAILED TO A POLE

Lynchers Kill the Second Man Implicated in Murder of Woman at Ravenel, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—Jim Black was shot to death by a mob early this morning at Ravenel, and then hanged to a telegraph pole by spokes driven through his hands. He confessed to the murder of Mrs. James K. Jones, a month ago, and implicated three other negroes. One of these, Red Prior, was shot to death by the sheriff's posse while trying to escape.

Mrs. Jones was nineteen years old, and was murdered for the purpose of robbery. It was first proposed to chain Black in the dog house, where he threw the body of the murdered woman, and burn it, but this was overruled.

Baltimore Clubman a Suicide.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—George L. Harrison, president of the Alford Sporting Goods Company, and a well-known clubman, committed suicide here today by shooting himself in the head. His health is said to have been the cause. He was thirty-five years old.

Irish Members Subdued Only by Application of Cloture.

STUBBORN OPPOSITION SHOWN

Scene of Wildest Disorder During Debate on Measure.

CRIES OF "POLICE" RAISED

William Redmond Causes Sensation by Declaring That British General, Through Concentration Camps, Made War on Women and Children.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, moved a resolution to carry out the King's wish, that a grant of £50,000 should be made to Lord Kitchener. In moving the resolution Mr. Balfour said it was proposed to grant a sum of money to a distinguished general to whose skill the safety and honor of the empire had been entrusted during the past two years.

Praise for Kitchener.

Mr. Balfour sketched the career of General Kitchener, and recounted the honors which had been conferred upon him, but which, he said, had never carried the compensation he was entitled to. He eulogized him for the skill and energy he had displayed in bringing to an end a war which, if it had been against an organized industrial community, would doubtless have terminated with the successful campaign of Lord Roberts.

Mr. Balfour dwelt upon the difficulties which Lord Kitchener had encountered in opposing ninety small hostile bodies, operating over an immense area, and in simultaneously supporting a large civil population, creating 4,000 miles of military lines defended by blockhouses, and successfully carrying out other undertakings. He concluded by formally moving the grant of £50,000.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, seconded the resolution and paid an equally warm tribute to the work done by Lord Kitchener.

Opposed by Dillon.

Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, who on rising to speak was received with cheers from the Nationalist members, opposed the vote on the ground that the war was unnecessary, and that Lord Kitchener's methods of conducting it had been contrary to the practices of civilized war. He did not, however, move a reduction in the grant.

Mr. Keeney-Slaney, Conservative, who "desires to treat Ireland in a spirit of generous justice, but is opposed to home rule," and Right Hon. Edward James Sanderson, Conservative member for the north division of Armagh, Ireland, denied that Mr. Dillon represented the feelings of the Irish people in the matter.

Mr. Henry Labouchere also opposed the grant. He asked why a similar grant should not be made to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

Jeers for Redmond.

Mr. William Redmond created a storm of excitement by stating that Lord Kitchener would be remembered in history as the man who had made war on women and children. Every attempt of Mr. Redmond to proceed with his speech was stopped by howls and jeers.

The chairman appealed to the house to allow Mr. Redmond to proceed. The storm broke out again when Mr. Redmond emphatically refused to withdraw his words.

The chairman declined to rule Mr. Redmond's conduct out of order.

Mr. William Bromley-Davenport, Conservative member for the Macclesfield division of Cheshire, who had risen to object and put an end to the scene, was howled at by the Irish members, who shouted: "Name him! send for the speaker!"

Scene of Excitement.

Shortly afterward Mr. Redmond obtained a brief hearing and used the opportunity to reiterate that he held Lord Kitchener responsible for the deaths of 5,000 children in the concentration camps and that by these camps he had made war on women and children.

In answer to interruptions from the Ministerial benches the Irish Nationalists shouted excitedly "Police!"

The chairman of the committee of supply, into which the house had resolved itself to discuss the matter, suggested to Mr. Redmond that he conclude a speech which was evidently distasteful to the house.

The Grant Approved.

This suggestion was not followed and the chairman accepted a motion for adjournment. This was carried and the grant was approved by a vote of 332 to 42.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE TO ENTERTAIN KING

Great Social Function a Dinner by the American Representative to the British Sovereign.